were pushed from its rocks across the nar row stretch of broken ground, into the shel

ter of a great stone scherm or wall, that ran

from side to side of the further neck of the valley, whereon thousands of women, and such men as could be spared, had been working incessantly during the past night and day.

You have fought well, Wizard, but to

I have bethcught me that we might re-treat through the valley, but the river be-yond is in flood; also, it is certain that be-fore this multitude could reach it, the prince will have sent a force to cut us off

while he himself harasses our rear. Now, let him who has counsel speak."

"King, I have counsel," said Hokosa. "What were the words that the Messenger

spoke to us before he died? Did he po-

gates, and many of you shall perish on his spears; but I tell you that he shall not con-

quer?' Did he not say: 'Be faithful and cling to the Cross' and do not dare to

loubt your Lord, for He will protect you

and your children after you, and He will be your Captain and you shall be His peo-ple?" Did He hot bid you also to listen to ple? Did He not bid you also to listen to listen to my bounsel? Then listen to it, for it is His: Your case seems desperate, but have no fear and take no thought for the

morrow, for all shall yet be well. Let us now pray to Him that the Messenger has

revealed to us, and Whom now he implores on our behalf in that place where he is to

guide us and save us, for then surely He will hearken to our prayer."

"So be it," said Nodwengo, and, going

Meanwhile those in the camp of Hafela

"Now, it is strange," said Hafela, "that

say: 'Even now the heathen is at

not before," Hokosa answered. "We did in men. Twice the force of the defenders

THE WIZARD.

AUTHOR OF "SEE," "ALLAN QUATERMAIN," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC.

gate of the town.

THE FALL OF THE GREAT PLACE. On the morrow at sundown all that remained of Thomas Owen was laid to rest before the altar of the little church, Nodwengo, the king, and Hokosa lowering him into the grave, while John, his first dis- for they were defended by a few skirmishciple, read over him the burial service of ers only. Next he attacked the second the Christians which it had been one of the dead man's last labors to translate into the kraal.

the language of the Amasuka. Before the ceremony was finished a soldier, carrying a spear in his hand, pushed his way through the dense and weeping the wail of stone behind it. By now the erowd, and having saluted, whispered something into the ear of the king. Nodwengo half, and it was reported to the king that started, and with a last look of farewell at the first of the women and children had the face of his friend, left the chapel, accompanied by some of his generals, who were present, muttering to Hokosa that he was to follow when all was done. Accordingly some few minutes later he went and was admitted into the council hut, where captains and messengers were to be seen arriving and departing continuously.

"Hokesa," said the king, "you have dealt treacherously with me in the past, but I believe now that your heart is true. At the least, I follow the commands of our dead master and trust you. Listen. The outcente advancing toward the Great Place, though whether or no it be my own impl returning victorious from the war with my brother. I cannot say. There is this against it, however, that a messenger has but just arrived reporting that the generals have perceived the hosts of Hafela encamped upon a ridge over against the gorge, where they awaited him. If that be so, they can scarcely have given him battle, for the messenger is swift of foot and has trav-eled night and day. Yet how can this be the impi of Hafela, who, say the generals, is encamped upon the ridge?"
"He may have left the ridge, king, hav-ing been warned of the ambush." upon a ridge over against the gorge, where

"It cannot be, for when the runner started his fires were there and his soldlers were gathered round them."

Then perhaps his captains sit upon the ridge with some portion of his strength to deceive those who await him in the gorge while, knowing that here men are few, himself swoops down upon you with the main body of his impl." "At least we shall learn presently," an-

swered the king, "but if it be as I fear and we are outwitted, what is there that we can do against so many?" one of the captains advised that they should stay where they were and hold the

"It is too large," answered the king. "They will burst the fences and break our

Another suggested that they should fly, and, avoiding the regiments of Hafela in the darkness of the night, should travel swiftly in search of the main army that had been

sent to lie in ambush.
"What," said Nodwengo, "leaving the aged and the women and children to perish, for how can we take such a multitude? No, I will have none of this plan."

Then Hokosa spoke. "King." he said, "listen to my counsel. Command now that all the women and the old men, taking with them such cattle and food as are in the town, depart at once into the Valley of Death, and collect in the open space that lies beyond the Tree of Doom, near the spring of water that is there. The valley is narrow and the cliffs are steep, and it may chance that by the help of heaven we shall be able to hold it till the army returns to relieve us, to seek which messengers must be sent at once with

none had thought of it, but so we shall lose "Towns can be rebuilt." answered Hokosa,

who may restore lives of men? As the words left his lips, a runner burst into the council, crying, "King, the impl is that of Hafela, and the prince leads it in person. Already they stand upon the Plain of Fire."

Then Nodwengo rose and issued his orders, commanding that all the ineffective population of the town, together with such food and cattle as could be gathered, should retreat at once into the Valley of Death. By this time the four or five thousand soldiers who were left in the Great place had been paraded on the open ground in front of the king's house, where they stood, still and silent, in the moonlight. Nodwengo and the captains went out to them, and as they saw him come they lifted their spears like one man, giving him the royal salute of "King!" He held up his hand and addressed them. he said, "we have witted. My impl is afar, and that of Hafela



THEY RUSHED TOWARD HIM, BUT THEM ALL NOT ONE TOUCHED HIM.

is at our gates. Yonder in the valley, though we be few, we can defend ourselves till succor reaches us, which already messengers have gone out to seek. But first we must give time for the women and children, the sick and the aged, to withdraw with food and cattle, and this we can do in one way only, by keeping Hafela at bay till they have passed the archway, all of them. Now, soldiers, for the sake of your own lives, of your honor and of those you love, swear to me in the holy Name which we have been taught to wership, that you will fight out this great fight without fear or falter-

'We swear it in the holy Name," roared

the regiments. 'Then victory is already ours," answered the king. "Follow me. Children of Fire!" and shaking his great spear, he led the way toward that portion of the outer fence upon which Hafela was advancing. By now the town behind them was a scene of almost companies detailed to the task were cleare numberless buts of their occupant and collecting women, children and oxen in thousands, preparatory to driving them into the defile. Panic had seized many of thes

indescribable tumult and confusion, for the poor creatures, who, in imagination, already saw themselves impaled upon the cruel spears of Hafela's troops, and, indeed, in not a few instances, believed those who were urging them forward to be the enemy. Women shrieked and wrung their hands children wailed piteously, oxen lowed, and the infirm and aged vented their grief groans and cries to heaven for mercy. It truth, so difficult was the task of marshal ing this motley array at night, numbering as it did, 10.000 or 12,000 souls, that a full hour went by before the mob began to move, slowly and uncertainly, toward the place of

Mcanwhile Ha'ela was developing the at-

of a wodge, he raised his battle cry and

rushed down on the first line of fortifica-

In earnest, for here Nodwengo was waiting

face of a storm of spears, and thrice they

battle had raged for about an hour and a

company, "but our captain is killed."
"Who among you will take over the com-mand of these men and hold the breach?"

asked Nodwengo of the group of officers

"So be it," said the king; and while si-

Thrice the thousands relied on in

the fence and gate of the burning town, and once more the fight began. They had the advantage of numbers, but Notwengo and his troops stood in a wide road upon higher ground, protected on either side by walls, and were, moreover, rested, not breathless and weary with travel, like the men of Halefa. Slowly, fighting every inch of the way. Nodwengo was pushed back, and slowly BY H. RIDER HAGGARD. the long, ant-like line of women and sick and cattle crept through the opening in the rock, till at length all of them were sone "It is time," said Nodwengo, glancing be refuge, whereof the opening was so narrow that but few of them could pass it at a time

Then he gave orders, and company by company the defending force followed on the path of the fugitives, till at length, amildst a roar of rage and disappointment, ise last of them vanished through the arch, ing lokosa among them, and the place was day ocked with stones, above which shone a hedge of spears.

CHAPTER XX.

NOMA SETS A SNARE.

Thus ended the first night's battle, since or this time the enemy had had enough. then hurled himself upon the main fence of the krazi. Here it was that the fray began Nodwengo and his men had also had enough, for out of the 5,000 of them some 1,100 were killed or wounded. Yet they might not rest, for all that night, znsisted by the women, they labored, building stone walls across the narrowest parts of the valley. Also the cattle, women and passed the archway into the valley, and that all of them were clear of the eastern children were moved along the gorge, which in shape may be compared to a small bottle "Then it is time that we follow them," said the king, "for if we wait here until the with two necks, one at either end, and en-camped in the opening of the second neck, where was the spring of water. This spot was chosen, both because here alone water warriors of Hafela are among us, our retreat will become a rout, and soon there will be none left to follow. Let one company," and he named it, "hold the fence for a while to give us time to withdraw, taking the wounded with us."

"We hear you, king," said one of the company. "Just our county is killed."

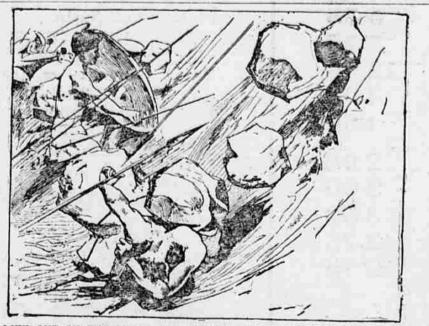
Tree of Doom, afforded a natural rampart company. "Just our county is killed."

against attack Shortly after dawn, while the soldiers were resting and eating of such food as could be procured, for the most part strips of raw or half-cooked meat, cut from bastliy-killed "I, king," answered old Hokosa, lifting his spear, "for I care not whether I live or cattle, the onslaught was renewed with vigor. Hafela directing his efforts to the forcing of the natural archway. But, strive as he would, this he could not do, for it "Go to, boaster!" cried another. "Who as he would, this he could not do, for it was choked with stones and thorns and

when the king commands?"

"That we shall know tomorrow," said
Hokosa, quietly, and the soldiers laughed said Noma, who stood by him watching the assault

"What, then, is to be done?" he asked.



HE LIFE OUT OF THE MAN NEXT TOANOTHER STONE FELL, CRUSHING T

lently and swiftly he led off the regiments, keeping in the shadow of the huts, Hokosa and his hundred men posted themselves behind the weakened fence and wall. Now for the fourth time the attacking regiment came forward grimly, on this occato them to halt. Instinctively they obeyed

'Is it Hafela whom I see yonder?" he ashed. would you with me, wizard and traitor?"
"This only, Hafela. I would ask you what you seek here?"

"That which you promised me, Hokosa the crown of my father and certain other

things." "Then get you back, Hafela, for you shall never win them. Have I prophesied falsely to you at any time? Not so-neither do prophesy falsely now. Get you back whence you came, and your wolves with you, else shall you bide here forever." "Do you dare to call down evil on me

wizard?" shouted the prince furiously. "Your wife is mine, and now I take life also," and with all his strength he hurled at him the great spear he held It hissed past Hokosa's head, touching his ear, but he never flinched from the

"A poor cast. Prince." he said, laughing but so it must have been, for I am guarded by that which you cannot see. My wife you have, and she shall be your ruin. My life you may take, but ere it leaves me Hafela shall see you dead and your army scattered The messenger is passed away, but his power is fallen upon me, and I speak the truth to you, O, Prince and warriors who are already dead.

Now a shrick of dismay and fury rose hundreds who heard this prophecy of ill, for of Hokosa and his magic they were "Kill him! Kill the wizard!" they shouted,

and a rain of spears rushed toward him or They reached toward him, they passed above, below, around, but of them all not

one touched him. "Did not I tell you that I was guarded by that which you cannot see?" he asked, con

temptuously, and then slowly descend from the wall, amidst a great silence. "When men are scarce the tongue must play a part," he explained to his com-panions, who stared at him wondering, "By now the king and those with him should have reached the eastern gate; whereas, had we fought at once, Hafela would be hard upon his heels, for we are few, and who can hold a buffalo with a rope of grass? Yet I think that I spoke truth when I told him that the garment of the messenger has

fallen upon my shoulders, and that death awaits him and his companies, as it awaits me also and many of us. Now, friends, be ready, for the bull charges and soon we just feel his horns. This, at least, is left o you, to die gloriously." While he was still speaking the first files f the regiment rushed upon the fence, tear-

ing aside the thorns with their hands till passage was made through them. they sprang upon the wall, there to be me by the spears of Hokosa and his men thrust ing upward from beneath its shelter. Time after time they sprang, and time after time they fell back dead or wounded, till at last dashing forward in one dense column, they poured over the stones as the rising yours over the rocks on the seashore, driving the defenders before them by the sheer

weight of numbers. "The game is played!" cried Hokosa. "Fly now to the eastern gate, for here we can do nothing more So they fled, those who survived of them

and after them came the thousands of the foe, sacking and firing the deserted town as they advanced. Hokosa and his men, or rather the half of them, reached the gate and passed it in safety, barring it after them, and thereby delaying the attackers till they could burst their way through it. Now hundreds of huts were afte, and the flames spread swiftly. lighting up the country far and wide. In the glare of them, Hokoza could see that already a full two-thirds of the crowd of fugitives had passed the narrow arch; while Nodwengo and the soldiers were drawn up in companies upon the steep and rocky slope that led to it, protecting their retreat

dope that led to it, protecting their retreat. He advanced to the king and reported him-"So you have lived through it," said Nod-

sion led by the prince himself. As they they had Hokosa on their side. Did you, drew near Hokosa leaped upon the wall, then, think to catch him sleeping? This reand, standing there in the bright moon-treat was Hokesa's counsel. I learned it light where all could see him, he called from the lips of that wounded captain before they killed him. Now, it seems that there are but two paths to follow, and you can choose between them. The one is to send a regiment a day and a half's journey across the cliff top to guard the further mouth of the valley and to wait till these jackals starve in their hole, for certainly they can never come out."

has started six hours since," said Hafela, "and though the precipices are steep, having the moon to travel by, it should reach the river mouth of the valley before dawn tomorrow, cutting Nodwengo off from the plains, if indeed he should dare to venture out upon them, which, with so small a force he will not do. Yet, this first plan of your must fail, Noma, seeing that before they starve within, the generals of Nodwengo wil e back upon us from the mountains, catch ing us between the hammer and the anviand I know not how that fight would go.

"Nay," he answered, "for my hope is that should the impl return to find Nodweng dead, they will surrender and acknowledge me as king, who am the first of the bloo But what is your second plan? By way of answer, she pointed to the cliff above them. On the right hand side, fac-ing the archway, was a flat ledge overhang ing the valley at a height of about 10

"If you can come yonder," she said, " will be easy to storm this gate, for there lie rocks in plenty, and men cannot fight when stones are dropping on their heads.

But how can we come yonder to that home of vulture, where never a man has set a foot? Look, the cliff above is sheer. No rock rabbit could stand upon it." With her eye Noma measured the distance from the brink of the precipice to the broad ledge commanding the valley.

"Sixty paces, not more," she said. "Well onder are oxen in plenty, and out of their hides ropes can be made, and out of ropes a ladder, down which men may pass; ten, or even five, would be enough."

Well thought of, Noma," said Hafela. "Hokosa told us last night that to him had passed the wisdom of the Messenger, but if his be so, I think that to you has passed the guile of Hokosa." "It seems to me that some of it abides with him." answered Noma laughing.

Then the prince gave orders, and with of knobbkerries, or the broken shafts of stabbing spears. Now they lowered it from the top of the precipice, so that its end rested upon the ledge, and down it came several men, who swung upon its giddy length like spiders on a web. Reaching this great shelf in safety and advancing to the edge of it, these men started a boulder, which, although as it chanced it hurt no one, fell in the midst of a group of deenders and bounded away through them. "Now we must be going," said Hokosa, looking up, "for no man can fight against rocks, and our spears cannot reach those birds. Had the army been taught the use birds. Had the army been taught the use of the bow, as I counseled in past days, we might still have held the archway, but they

called it a woman's weapon and would have none of it." As he spoke another stone fell, crushing out the life of a man who stood next to him. Then they retreated to the first wall, which had been piled up during the night, where it was not possible to roll rocks upon them from the cliffs above. This wall, and others reared at intervals behind it, they set to work to strengthen as much as they could, making the most of the time that was left to them before the enemy could clear the way and march on to attack. Presently they were through, and sweeping down upon them with a roar, thinking to carry the wall at a single rush. But in this they failed. Indeed, it was only after an hour's hard fighting, and by the expedient of continually attacking the work with fresh com-panies, that at length they stormed it. When Hokosa saw that he could no longer hold the place, but before the foe was upon him, he drew off his soldiers to the second wall, a quarter of a mile or more away, and

here the fight began again. And so it went on for hour after hour, as one by one the fortifications were carried by the weight of

out, he stood upon a pillar of stone in the moonlight and offered up his supplication in the hearing of the multitude.

were also taking counsel. They had fought bravely, indeed, and carried the schanses; but at great cost, since for every man that Nodwengo had lost three of theirs had fallen. Moreover, they were in evil case with weariness and the want of water, as I learned it each drop they drank must be carried them from the Great Place in bags made of rawhide, which caused it to stink, for they had but few gourds with them. hose men should fight so bravely, seeing that they are but a handful. There can be scarce 3,000 of them left, and yet I doubt not that before we carry those last walls

of theirs as many of us or more will be down. Aye, and after they are done with we must meet their great impi when it returns, and of what will befall us then I scarcely like to think." "Ill fortune will befall you while Hokosa lives," broke in Noma. "Had it not been for him, this trouble had been done with by now; but he is a wizard, and by his wizardries he defeats us and puts heart into Nodvengo and the warriors. You yourself have seen him this day defying us not once, but many times, for upon his flesh steel has no power; ay! and this is but the beginning 'Yet soon or late, it must be fought.' of evil, for I am sure that he leads you into

some deep trap where you shall perish everlastingly. Did he not himself declare that the power of that dead white worker of miracles had fallen upon him, and who can fight against magic?" "Who, indeed?" said Hafela, humbly; for, like all savages, he was very superstitious, and, moreover, a sincere believer in Hokosa's

supernatural capacities. "This wizard is too trong for us; he is invulnerable, and, as I of men and can suck wisdom from the dead, while to his eyes the darkness is no blind." "Nay, Hafela," answered Noma, "there is no crack in his shield. Hear me; if we can but catch him and hold him fast, we shall ave no need to fear him more, and I think I know how to balt the trap."

"How will you bait it?" asked Hafela. "Thus. Midway between the kopple and the wall behind which lie the men of the king stands a flat rock, and all about that rock are stretched the bodies of dead soldiers. Now, this is my plan; that when next one of those dark storm clouds passes over the face of the moon, six of the strongest bellies into the shadow of that rock, and there cast themselves down this way and that, as though they were also numbered with the slain. This done, you shall despatch a herald to call in the ears of the many workers of hides tolling at it, within two hours the ladder was ready, the staves of it set twenty inches apart, being formed so you can come beneath the walls of his of it set twenty inches apart, being formed so you can come beneath the walls of his camp, and your herald shall refuse, saying that you fear treachery.

"But he shall add that if Nodwengo will bid Hokosa to advance alone to that flat rock, you will bid me, Noma, whom none can fear, to do likewise, and that there we can talk in sight of both armies, and returning thence, make report to you and to Nod wengo. Afterward, so soon as Hokosa has set his foot upon the rock, those men who seem to be dead shall spring upon him and drag him to our camp, where we can deal with him; for once the wizard is taken, the cause of Nodwengo is lost, "A good pitfall," said the prince; "but will Hokosa walk into it?"

"I think so, Hafela, for three reasons He is altogether without fear; he will desire, it may be, to make peace on behalf of the king; and he has this strange weakness, that he still loves me, and scarcely suffer an occasion of speaking with me to go past, although he has diverced

can be tried, and if it fails, why, we lose nothing, whereas, if it succeeds, we gain Hokosa, which is much; for with you I think that our arms will never prosper while that accursed wizard sits yonder weaving his spells against us, and bringing our men to death by hundreds and thousands."

Then he gave his orders, and presently when a cloud passed over the face moon, six men crept forward under the lee of the flat rock and threw themselves down of the flat rock and threw themselves do here and there among the dead.

Soon the cloud passed, and the herald advanced across the open space blowing a horn and waving a branch in his hand to show that he came upon a mission of peace.

(To be continued.)

Nod-numbers, for the attackers fought desper-ately under the eye of their prince, caring and nothing for the terrible loss they suffered in your ice chest. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has no equal for table use. Keep a few

well youder, and yet the most of us are alive to tell the tale, for I knew when to go. Be ready, king, for the foe presses us close, and that mob behind us crawls onward like a small."

As he spoke the pursuers broke through Talk may be cheap, but you can never make that Pennsylvania man believe it who asked a girl to marry him one night three years ago and has just had to pay \$14,000 for doing it.

in that burning valley men could not fight for long athers. Only Hokosa stayed on, for they brought, him drink in a gourd, and wherever the fray was fercest there he was always; nor, allidugh spears were rained upon him by hundreds, was he touched by one of them. T. Tasker Lownges, a son of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, will be married to Muss Mary E. McDowell of Danville, Ky., on October 22

The Comtesse Danneskjold, who was marone of them.

At length, as the night fell, the king's men were driven from their last scherm, in the western half of the valley, across the open space, back upon the koppe where stood the Tree of Doom. Here they stayed awhile, until, overnatched and outworn, they ried recently to Count Aage Moltke at Gopselfeldt, in Juliand, had a most original wedding, and among many other strange features of it was the drawing of the happy pair to the church in their carriage by ten bridesmaids dressed in bright red. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kincald of

Minneapolis grew out of the publication in a leading magazine of an article by Miss Yates, entitled "A Model Husband." The standard set up by Miss Yates interested Mr. Kincaid, who began a correspondence with her, and last week they were married. The groom is 73 and the bride 61 years old. Invitations have been received in the

It was as he retreated among the last upon this wall that Hokosa caught sight of Noma for the first time since they parted in the house of the Messenger. In the fore front United States announcing the coming wed-ding of David Dwight Wells, second secre-tary of the American embasse in Landon tary of the American embassy in London, and Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of Dr. Ord. physician to the queen. Mr. Wells is the only son of David A. Wells, the well known political economist and statistician. The wedding will take place on the afternoon of October 15. of his troops, directing the attack, was Ha-fela, the prince, and af his side stood Noma, carrying in her hand a little shield and a spear. At this moment, also, she saw him, and called aloud to him; Princess Helene of Montenegro, who is to

morrow all your magic shall avail you nothing, for it shall be your last day upon this marry the crown prince of Italy, is a poet, and many of her verses have been set to music and are sung by the peasants in all parts of the principality. Her coming marriage to the prince of Naples raises an interesting politico-religious question. The heir to the throne of Italy is a Reman Cathelic, while his financee is a member of the Orthodox Greek church. As Italian princes may also be supported. "Ay, Noma," he answered, "and yours, also." Then of a sudden a company of the king's Then of a sudden a company of the king's men rushed from the shelter of the wall upon the attackers, driving them back to the koppe, and killing several, so that in the confusion and gathering darkners Hokosa loat sight of her, though a man at his side declared that he saw her fall beneath the therety of an average And thus ended princes may only marry princesses of the Catholic faith, the young princess will be obliged to embrace, before her marriage, the the thrust of an assegut.
the second day,
Now when the watch had been set the
Now when the watch had been set the religion of the pore. But the family of Savoy, to which the crown prince belongs, has suffered excommunication from the king and his captains took counsel together, for their hearts were heavy.

"Listen," said Nodwengo. "Out of 5,000 IX. of his soldiers a thousand have been killed and a princess time that the Italian troops deprived Pius IX. of his temporal power in Italy. Thus the princess of Montenegro in wedding the thousand lie among us wounded. Hark to grandson of Victor Emanuel cannot fail to bethe groaning of them. Also we have with us women and children and sick to the number of 12,000, and between us and those come a party to the excommunication which birth. That is to say, she will be an out-cast from the religion into which a few days before she will have entered. By precedent who would butcher them every one there stands but a single wall. Nor is this the stands but a single wall. Nor is this the worst of it. The spring cannot supply the wants of so great a multitude in this hot place, and it is feared that presently the water will be done. What way shall we turn? If we sufrender to Hafela perhaps he will spare the lives of the women and children, but whatever he may promise, the most of us he will surely slay. If we fight and are defeated, then once his regiments are among us, all will be slain according to the ancient custom of our people. I have bethrught me that we might reand principle the nuptial benediction ought to be refused to the prince of Naples. But Leo XIII. always remembers that he can be merciful. The wedding will therefore be celebrated in a church. The only restriction will be that the ceremony shall not b presided over by a cardinal, as King Hum-

THEY ARE SEVEN.

Mary F. Nixon in New York Sun. I met a dainty summer girl, She was not old, she said. Her hair was thick with many a curl That clustered round her head

She had no rustic woodland air, And she was smartly clad. She wore upon her face so fair A look that made me sad.

"Tell me what alls you, pretty maid, That you so wan may be?" "Alas, they're seven in all," she said And looked dejectedly.

"But what are 'they?" I prlihee telt,"
She answered, "Seven there be;
Two brulses on my ankle dwell,
And two upon my knee. "Two of them on my arm do lie, (They came when with Fan's brother), The seventh gave me this black eye. You see how blue's the other."

"You go about, my winsome maid, Your limbs they are yet whole!" "Oh, yes." A feeting smile betrayed The sadness of her soul.

"Why do you ride the wheel, my dear, If this is the result?" she said: "I ride it without fear Though 'twas a catapult!

"No matter if they're seventy!
Unto my wheel is given
My heart forever more. Yet still
Off headers I have had my fill.
My bruises they are seven,"

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Daniel Campbell and his wife of Walt Fforida, are said to be respectively 117 and 112 years old, Samuel Carnochan celebrated his 82d

birthday at Rome, Ga., on Thursday. He knew Aaron Burr. He has lived in the scuth since 1838. Judge Walter S. Cox of the district su preme court of Washington will years of age on November 25, and will then

se legible for retirement. Mrs. Bardsley, the mother of the bisho f Carlisle, England, who died recently at the age of 94, had seven sons, all of whom took holy orders. Her husband, too, was a clergyman. They were intimate friends

of Charlotte Bronte. Joseph A. Willard of Boston has been of the Massachusetts superior court for over half a century. Tuesday last was his 80th birthday, and he was at his desk

before the opening of the office for business, and said he was in as good health as at an After smoking tobacco fifty years or more Mrs. Hannah Chard, a famous Gloucester county contenarian, has thrown away her pipe, with the determination never to

smoke again. Although she is 107 years old, she has been convinced lately that the use of tobacco was shortening her life. D. A. Kenyon of Colorado Springs, aged able feat of walking to the summit of Pike's know well, he can read the secret thoughts peak and return, a distance of eighteen of men and can suck wisdom from the dead, miles, in twelve and one-half hours. The

ascent was begun at 5:30 a. m. It required seven hours. After a half hour's rest he Hear me; if we can started on the descent, arriving at the cog i him fast, we shall depot at 6:30 p. m. The train time for the trip is four hours. Professional athletes record is the best for one so old. Mrs. Helen Hegeman Dean died at her

home in Brooklyn last week, at the age of 102 years 8 months and 6 days. Mrs. Dean was born in the old town of New Utrecht on January 24, 1794. Her father, Peter Hegeman, was a well known auctioneer of town and he was directly descended from old Adrian Hegeman who came to this country in 1650 and settled in that part of

Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kid-

ney Disease; Kidney Disease,

if not checked, leads to Bright's

and Bright's

Kills!

Because the Kidneys break

down and pass away with

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys

to-day by taking

the urine.

Disease

Disease,

BACKACHE

Long Island. In Bath Beach and New Office there are many descendants of old Adrian Hegeman and of his grandson Peter.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large and their term of office, except as bereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the maybers elected to each house concurring establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be change a tener than once in four years, and in n. even unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1831

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read

the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this description of the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

to judicial power. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows; Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, dis-trict courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in other courts inferior to the supreme as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend sec tion eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (II) of arti-cle six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be smended to read as fol-

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows;
Section II. The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each house
shall concur therein, may, in or after the
year one thousand eight hundred and
innety-seven and not oftener than once in
every four years, increase the number of
tudges of supreme and district courts, and
the judicial districts of the state. Such
districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and
such increase, or any change in the
boundaries of a district, shall not vacate
the office of any judge.

Approved March 39, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts infe for to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Con-

section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The executive department shall

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Thursday in January after his election, and until his uscessor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and treasurer shall reside at the capitol during their ter; of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duries as may be required by law.

Approved March 20, A. D., 1835.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to smend sec-

tion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks, Ilmit. ing the number of executive state officers,

lng the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section I. That section iwenty-six (25) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fallows;

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (3) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;

Frovided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (B) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent

educational funds of the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Log-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section nine (9) of article sight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as for-

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses therefor that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and for other uses;

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented:

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularity issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1835. Section 9. All funds belonging to the state

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

cated.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be mersed wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1835.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section at (9) of arrives seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:
Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be prescribed. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

follows:
Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unleas a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further. That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. Section 2. No city, county, town,

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amerdments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have thereunte set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

J. A. PIPER. Secretary of State Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

WOMEN Who read

The Omaha Sunday Bee Have the benefit of a Woman's department Replete with

Fashion News. Gossip about famous women,

Reports of woman's activity,

Notes about woman's influence

And all the features of a clean, bright, wholesome newspaper.